

THE U.F.A.

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No. 18

Is the U.F.A. Plan of Co-operation Constructive?

By H. W. Wood

In a recent editorial, after condemning the organized group principle, which is steadily growing in general favor, especially among organized farmers, the *Albertan* moralizes as follows:—

"What we need now is as much co-operation and union as we can get. We ought to become a great nation with group working against group, class against class, neighbor against neighbor."

I take it that no intelligent, sincere person of mature age will disagree with this statement. The only defect in it (and it is a serious one) is that it does not go nearly far enough. It could have been made complete without any sacrifice of truth, by saying that, "What we need now," always have needed and always will need, "is as much co-operation and union as possible." Civilization can never be perfected and no nation can ever become truly great "with group working against group, class against class, neighbor against neighbor," and individual against individual. The U.F.A. stands uncompromisingly for "as much co-operation and union as we can get." But the question is, how much can we get, and how is the best way to go about getting it?

[Co-operation is a method, embracing order, system, law, spirit. It is not a thing that can be miraculously breathed upon the people, even by the *Albertan*. Co-operation is a growth that must be systematically and scientifically developed. The U.F.A. is trying to go about that development in a systematic, orderly way. It is beginning at the lowest unit (the individual) and trying to bring a number of these units (as many as practicable) together co-operatively and thus establish a higher unit (an organized group). This larger unit will be much stronger and have much more capacity for co-operating with other like units. The *Albertan* says that it is opposed to "group working against group." So are we. We want the groups to co-operate with each other for the welfare of the nation, which we interpret to mean for the best interest of all classes and all individuals in the nation. But the *Albertan* is opposed to the groups acting as groups. How can groups co-operate if they do not establish and maintain their group identity? The *Albertan* is opposed to the organized group unit, because it assumes that these units cannot, or will not, co-operate with each other, but will necessarily work against each other. The *Albertan* being opposed to competition, or "working against each other" and opposed to the organized group unit, the only avenue left open to it is to call the individuals out of the group and establish the individual citizenship unit and bring these individuals back into

the ungrouped, unorganized political party group. It advocates this in face of the fact that the last two hundred years have demonstrated that the individuals cannot develop sufficient co-operative efficiency by this method to protect their interests. Also in spite of the fact that no one, not even the *Albertan*, has ever been able to give a single logical reason for believing that individuals ever will be able to protect their interests by this method.

The *Albertan* is calling us back to the political party, assuming that organized groups will not co-operate with each other. Does the *Albertan* expect to get co-operation between the political party groups? Individuals cannot co-operate efficiently in the political party; the political parties will not co-operate with each other, and "what we need now is as much co-operation and union as we can get." The U.F.A. has investigated and found useless the political party system; it has faithfully done its best to develop a constructive co-operative program; this program was endorsed in the last Alberta election by some sixty or seventy thousand independent voters, but the *Albertan* has condemned and pronounced sentence upon it. All it offers to the U.F.A. members and to the thousands of independent voters who rejected the useless political party system is the thing they rejected. Is this all the *Albertan* has to offer?

The present is filled with grave distress; the future is ominous with dire, black, imminent danger. Agriculture, the foundation of our nation's economic strength, is crumbling, and if this decaying process is not arrested the whole economic superstructure will eventually fall in ruin. The situation is so grave that it would seem incredible that any serious minded man would withhold a single mite of his best constructive ability to meet it. Has the *Albertan* any constructive policy to meet the situation in bringing about the co-operation that is now so much needed?

Constructive guidance is needed everywhere. It is easy to offer destructive criticism. Sometimes it is needed and beneficial, but it is frequently made harmful, without any redeeming benefits. What the elements of progress need in these troublous times is constructive advice and guidance. The *Albertan* as a member of the public press has great responsibility for giving such information and guidance. It assumes that the organized group is wrong, and that the political party is right. Assumptions do not constitute information and guidance, unless there is logic and reason to support them. What we want and need are the reasons why,

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No. 15

EDITORIAL

From the standpoint of Alberta the outcome of the Winnipeg conference is satisfactory. The position of the organized farmers of this Province is as strong, their Parliamentary representatives are more effectively mobilized, and their capacity and opportunity for usefulness are greater than they have ever been. Upon matters of organization fundamental differences exist between the Alberta representatives and a majority of those from other Provinces, but nothing has so far developed to prevent the most active Parliamentary co-operation between the two groups of representatives.

The whole controversy turned upon the differences between the Alberta plan of democratic organization on the one hand, and the political party system on the other. The Alberta members recognize that they are in fact elected for legislative purposes only. They could not logically assent to the creation, by themselves as elected members, of any form of centralized committee to assume control of the political activities of the electorate. This control cannot be democratically exercised unless it is vested entirely in the organized citizens themselves.

Nothing was done at the conference to impair the right of each Province to deal with matters of organization in its own way. The Alberta members declined to become parties to the calling of a conference for the purpose of forming a central organization to direct political activities, and in consequence of their action the conference unanimously agreed that any such decision must be left to the proper organizations in each of the Provinces concerned.

As to the desirability of effective Parliamentary co-operation no difference of opinion exists. In order to co-ordinate the Parliamentary activities of the members from each of the Provinces a new departure was made by the creation of an executive committee. Each representative on this committee is elected by and answerable to the group of members in his own Provincial unit. As chairman of the committee the conference elected Robert Forke, M.P. for Brandon. Each Provincial group is represented by one member, with the exception of Ontario, which has two representatives. The representative responsible to the Alberta group is Alfred Speakman. The chairman and his committees will function during the Parliamentary session.

The U.F.A. is "misled," "narrow," "factional," "parochial," "not democratic," "the antithesis of national."—The editorial of a column and a half in the Calgary Herald.

"Paint Canada in attractive colors," advises Baron Brougham, in appealing to the Canadian Government to

spend money freely upon moderation propaganda. Would it not be sound policy to ascertain first why more people have left Canada during the past ten years than have entered the country? Painting Canada in attractive colors will never fill Canada's vacant spaces until farming is upon a paying basis. And when it is no paint will be needed.

If the farmers will "aim high enough," says the Calgary Herald, they may create in Canada a new political party, its structure "like the Conservative or the Liberal party," and exercise a "moderating influence" on the existing parties equal to that of Roosevelt's third party in the United States. In the same editorial the Herald declares that the Republican party has fallen into "serious errors," and that a "cooling influence" is required. If both of the Herald's statements are correct the "moderating influence" of this third party can have been neither very powerful nor in any degree permanent. The Herald itself does not appear to have been entirely satisfied.

"As the monetary affairs of the country are now shaped, it is possible for those in control of credit to relax their hold a little, let credit flow a trifle more freely, and so to create a semblance of prosperity. This is a statement that scarcely needs demonstration, but if it did, a reference to machine-made 'deflation' would suffice. 'Deflation' is possible because of 'inflation,' both of which are not the action of economic law, but the decision of certain human beings who are in control of the machinery by which these things are done. It may be a beneficial power when wisely used; it certainly is a dangerous power when ignorantly or selfishly used; but it is beyond doubt that it is far too important a power to entrust to any man or group of men, especially when such men are in a position to be benefited both by 'inflation' and 'deflation.'—Henry Ford in the Dearborn Independent.

"We spent in the seven years from 1914 to 1921 as much as we spent in the 2½ centuries before 1914. This money was provided chiefly by borrowing, and the greater part of that borrowing was of an artificial character—that is to say, huge masses of credit were created by the use of the printing press."—The London Times in a recent issue.

"Reforms have all to wait on finance, and in finance we can only hope that our Governments will struggle for a time against recurring crises till the facility of the present form of financial control has received the same demonstration as results when pills are repeatedly proffered to earthquake."—The New Age.

The Problem of the Natural Resources

By Hon. J. E. Brownlee

PART THREE

Final Stage in the Negotiations

Now we come to the final stage. Premier King on assuming office, and in compliance with the platform of the Liberal Party, wrote the letter which has been published in the papers. Two principles at least are involved in that letter. First, an earnest desire to settle the question; then the suggestion that the question could be best settled by transferring the resources as they stood now, and forgetting the past, that the Province make no claim for compensation; or, if the Province did not accept that, he would be prepared to make an accounting up to the present time, the inference being that his Government would simply take the ledger of the Department of the Interior and if anything were coming to any of the Provinces it would be paid to that Province.

Representatives from each of the Prairie provinces met at Ottawa and had a series of meetings with the Premier. It was soon apparent that as far as Alberta and Saskatchewan were concerned the Dominion Government would not go back further than 1905. Manitoba having been incorporated as a Province since 1870 was not faced with that difficulty. Manitoba received a written statement from the Premier which led to the supposition that Manitoba has succeeded in getting its resources. Representatives of Alberta and Saskatchewan simply took the position that we were there to negotiate a settlement and we were not interested in any general statement of principles. We stayed after Manitoba left, and even after the Saskatchewan representatives left the Premier and myself remained and as you know the Premier has been back to Ottawa since.

The situation seems to have cleared somewhat so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned, and the Dominion Government. We met a cordial reception and they were prepared to listen to the argument which we advanced. But of course, some very strong views were expressed from the Maritime Provinces' standpoint. In the Maritime Provinces for the last three years there has been very strong propaganda and every effort has been made to arouse public opinion against any transfer of the resources, excepting on terms which will give the Maritime Provinces some further consideration by way of better terms.

Value of Resources Over-Estimated

Now here is the difficulty which we find even in our own Province. There seems to be a general opinion that if we could get our natural resources that all our financial difficulties would be over. The value of our natural resources is over-estimated not only in the East, but right here in the West, and I wish to give you a few figures which I think will bear out this statement. Not with any suggestion that we should not continue our fight, but to have people consider whether or not the Province is to be as financially well off as at present seems to be the opinion.

Mineral Resources

We have, as you know, very large coal deposits. I would be the last man to try to underestimate the value of these

Mr. Brownlee's third and concluding article on "The Problem of the Natural Resources" is published in this number. As "The U.F.A." goes to press Premier Greenfield and Mr. Brownlee are in Ottawa, where they represent the Government of Alberta at a conference called by the Dominion Government to consider the question of the future control of the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces.

deposits. But they are only valuable in so far as we have a market for them, and it is going to take some time to develop a market for any great part of our coal. Now after great difficulty I procured from Ottawa when we were there the last time, certain figures; a statement of the receipts classified according to the revenue; from timber lands, from coal by way of royalty and by way of leases and the revenue from gas and oil. I also have, although it is only an estimate, because in Ottawa they keep all the books of the three Provinces together, a statement of the expenditure in the Province of Alberta since 1905, under the different headings. I have simply taken two years, which seem to me to be two fairly representative years, and in making my comparison I have eliminated certain things which appear in the Dominion expenditure. The Grodette survey we consider to be a Dominion matter, and I have eliminated the expenditure, as well as one or two other headings. I have only included civil government expense, salaries for Dominion lands, a certain amount of survey work which will have to be continued if we take over our resources, and one other item.

The Financial Aspect

I took the year 1914-1915 as the year showing the largest revenue before the war. The total revenue from all sources was \$1,845,982. And taking only those headings which I have mentioned I found that the expenditure was \$1,424,953, leaving a net balance of \$421,029.

Now at the present time we are getting annually as subsidy in lieu of lands \$562,500. I think that is the amount; it may be off just a little, but roughly that is the amount. That is a subsidy coming to us especially because we did not get our resources, and that subsidy comes to us for all time. When the population increases to 800,000 that subsidy becomes \$750,000, etc. In other words, without having anything to do with the natural resources at all we are receiving a subsidy which will never be less than it is now, and as against our present subsidy in the year 1914-15 the net profit was \$421,029. The last year that we have figures for was 1919-20. The total revenue was \$1,805,562, the expenditure under these same headings \$1,304,312, or a net profit of \$501,250, as compared with a subsidy of \$562,500.

Now I am quite prepared to admit that we may be able to effect certain economies in the administration of these resources if we administer them close at hand. I think possibly I could say without criticism of the Dominion Government that there has been a certain amount of extravagance in the handling of the resources because the administra-

tion is from a distance. But even assuming that we could cut that expenditure down by quite a considerable amount, it does not appear that we would be much better off financially.

The statement has been made that we are foolish if we do not take the resources at once, because we would get from our minerals alone more than the subsidy. The figures do not bear that out. They are as follows:

1914-17, \$304,000; 1917-18, \$298,000; 1918-19, \$273,000; 1919-20, \$261,000. These are the gross amounts, without considering any administration whatever, so that we cannot say that we would get more than from the subsidy.

Then again the revenue derived from oil is greatly exaggerated. In only one year did we receive a very large sum, and that was in the year of the oil boom, and was about \$950,000. In some years the receipts from this source are only about \$50,000 or \$70,000. I have submitted these figures just to show you that until at least we have markets that will enable us to dispose of a larger amount of minerals, we will not be very much better off financially, even if we are as well off financially as at present.

Lands Alienated

Now the question comes as to whether or not we have any reason whatever for going back of 1905. In the first place, let me remind you that the agitation for Provincial autonomy began in 1900. Prior to 1900 only 3,000,000 acres of land had been alienated. In the next five years 10,000,000 acres were alienated for railway construction. In other words, if we had accidentally the good fortune to have become incorporated in 1900, we would have been able to demand on the present basis an account for ten million acres of land in addition to that alienated since 1905. A total of 5,450,000 acres of select land in the Province of Alberta between 1900 and 1905 were alienated for the purpose of constructing railways in B.C., Manitoba and Ontario. Is it reasonable for us to say we will not ask for any consideration for these select lands, carrying with them coal and mineral rights, for railway construction outside the Province? It is a matter for you to decide if it is fair to give up all payment or consideration for all this land, carrying with it mines and mineral rights.

Loss of Royalties

What does that mean? In 1918 a total of 5,300,000 tons of coal were mined in the Province. In 1919 there were 4,900,000 tons of coal mined in the Province. In 1920 a total of 6,800,000 tons of coal were mined in the Province. Almost exactly one-half of that bears no revenue whatever to the Province, because the land had been alienated to different corporations. In 1918 only 2,984,000 tons carried any royalty, 2,987,000 tons did not carry any royalty. In other words, if we take over our resources to-day we take them over knowing that because of the alienation of lands in the Province prior to 1905 we are to-day deprived of royalties from practically fifty per cent. of the coal production in the Province. Figures are

(Continued on page 15)

The Constituency Conventions

OLDS PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

The Olds U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, in convention at Olds, Nov. 4, passed a resolution asking that the Relief Act be amended to include territory further north. Another resolution asked the Provincial Government to establish banking facilities to handle all credit for the Province, at cost. A resolution asking members of the Legislature to refund \$150 of the special session indemnity was voted down unanimously, and another resolution, which was carried, suggested the payment to members of the Legislature of a yearly salary of \$2,000.

N. S. Smith, M.L.A., addressed the delegates, dealing particularly with the Relief Act, and stated that arrangements had been made for a committee to look after the financial affairs of any farmers who desired their assistance. A vote of confidence in the member was carried.

D. J. Hibbs of Huxley, in discussing the present condition of the farmers, declared that so long as the landed interests retain control over the credit of the people, no Government that may be elected will be able to achieve fundamental reforms.

W. J. Moran was elected president and E. W. Meers secretary-treasurer.

SEDEGWICK DEMANDS WHEAT BOARD

Forty-one Locals were represented at the annual convention of the Sedgewick U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Killam, Nov. 2nd. The convention adopted resolutions favoring the establishment of a Wheat Board, asking protection for farmers in financial difficulties, asking the Provincial Government to reduce taxes by curtailing expenditures, and opposing the colonization scheme of the Canada Colonization Association. Two resolutions dealing with the seasonal indemnity were tabled.

The president's report dealt with the past year's work of the organization. A. G. Andrews, secretary, in reporting to the convention, also gave the financial statement, showing the very satisfactory balance of \$500 in the bank. The membership fee was reduced from \$1 to 25 cents. The number of Locals belonging to the association is 52, with a membership of 965.

A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., reported upon the work done by him since his election in June last, and gave an interesting synopsis of the work of the U.F.A. Government. W. T. Lucas, M.P., spoke upon Federal matters. Votes of confidence in both members and in the Provincial Government were carried.

Officers were elected as follows: President, S. McLennan, Merna; first vice-president, Mrs. H. Hallum, Fairdolan Valley; second vice-president, H. Swan, Alliance; executive, Carl Colvin (sec.-treas.), Merna; F. W. Smith, Sedgewick; J. Larsen, Strone; R. Armstrong, Wavy Lake. A large number of visitors attended. Mr. McLennan presided.

YEGREVILLE PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

Although delegates from all parts of the constituency attended the convention of the Yegreville U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, it was decided to postpone the regular business until the Locals had paid their dues and placed

Reports of all Federal and Provincial Constituency conventions upon which information has been received are given on this page. In certain cases where reports from secretaries are not yet available, brief accounts have been obtained from other sources.

their delegates in good standing. The convention was held on Oct. 27th.

W. T. Lucas, M.P., and A. M. Matheson, M.L.A., addressed the meeting, and were accorded votes of confidence. Mr. Lucas dealt with the Wheat Board and the Bank Act. Mr. Matheson urged the necessity of keeping the organization intact, declaring that intensive co-operation would be necessary to enable the majority of farmers to retain ownership of their farms during the next ten years.

WANT MEN SELECTED FOR WHEAT BOARD

In a resolution passed by the annual convention of the Didsbury Provincial Constituency Association on October 30th, asking the establishment of the Wheat Board by the Alberta Provincial Legislature in time to handle the 1923 crop, it was suggested that an effort should be made at once to find suitable men for the positions of chairman and vice-chairman. The convention, which was held at Acme, also asked that conditions at the Alberta stockyards, Calgary, should be improved, and that Government assistance be given toward the making of market rather than tourist roads.

The Seasonal Indemnity

After debate the following resolution, with reference to the seasonal indemnity, was carried, with four delegates dissenting:—

"Whereas, there has been much controversy over the question of the proper amount of indemnity to be paid to members of the Provincial Legislature, especially for attending any special session that may be called, and

"Whereas, Section 15 of Chapter 2, 1919, An Act Respecting the Legislative Assembly of Alberta reads as amended: 'In each session of the Legislative Assembly there shall be allowed and payable to each member attending such session an allowance of \$2,000.00 and no more,' and

"Whereas, at the last special session of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta the members to overcome this section passed a special act setting the indemnity at \$100.00 for that special session, and

"Whereas, in our opinion it is not in accordance with the best business method to leave the option with the members whether they take the whole indemnity or fix a lower amount for special sessions, and

"Whereas, we believe that all the business of the Province should be carried on by our elected membership, systematically and orderly, with every possible cause of confusion eliminated; therefore be it

"Resolved by the Didsbury Provincial Constituency Convention that we are in favor of having the question of salary and indemnity of members definitely fixed by statutory enactment; that we believe this should be done by fixing an annual salary covering all the services a member is expected to render during the year, including a full regular session; that a per diem amount of not over twenty dollars should be fixed to cover the actual time required by each member in attending any special or emergency session; that only members who attend the special or emergency session be allowed this per diem. Be it further

"Resolved, that we ask our member to make every effort to secure legislation in accordance with this resolution."

The convention expressed confidence in A. R. Claypool, the member of the Legislature for the constituency. Presi-

dent Wood delivered an address on wheat marketing during the evening.

Officers were elected as follows:—President, A. J. Bell, Three Hills; vice-president, Mrs. L. Stenberg, Swallow; secretary-treasurer, J. S. Earle, Acme; director at large, Norman Clarke; directors: District No. 1, S. N. Wright, Carbon; L. B. Hart, Carbon; District No. 2, Mrs. L. M. Giffen, Swallow; J. S. Earle, Acme; District No. 3, Mrs. H. W. Wood, Carstairs; G. T. Jones, Rodney; District No. 4, Mrs. George Hoag, Carstairs; James McDougall, Didsbury.

CORONATION CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Coronation U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, held in Monitor on Nov. 1th, heard addresses from Geo. Bevington on the financial and banking system, and from C. Rice-Jones on wheat marketing. The latter was appointed advisory member of a committee to draw up a scheme for a wheat pool for the constituency, to be put into operation in the event of failure to secure the Wheat Board in time for the 1923 crop.

C. Pavrett, Consort, was elected president; C. C. Wager, Federal, vice-president; E. G. Gardiner, secretary-treasurer; W. E. Glasier, J. Mitchell, F. Doherty, directors.

The convention was attended by over two hundred delegates and visitors.

Coming Events

EAST AND WEST CALGARY

The annual convention of the East and West Calgary U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Associations will be held jointly in the Hood and Irvine Hall, Calgary, on Wednesday, November 22nd, commencing at 10.30 o'clock.

MACLEOD CONVENTION NOV. 26

The annual convention of the Macleod U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in Macleod on Thursday, November 30th.

LETHBRIDGE CONVENTION

The Lethbridge U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will hold their annual convention in Lethbridge on November 29th.

EAST EDMONTON CONVENTION

The annual meeting of the East Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held on December 10th at Edmonton, opening at 10 a.m.

MEDICINE HAT PROVINCIAL CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Medicine Hat U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Medicine Hat on Nov. 28th.

PEMBINA CONVENTION DEC. 2nd

The third annual convention of the Pembina U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Prossers' Theatre, Westlock, on Saturday, December 2nd, commencing at ten o'clock. All secretaries in the Pembina and Clearwater constituencies have been notified of this meeting. Hon. J. E. Brownlee has been invited to address the afternoon session.

The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information For Officers and Members.

ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE

Some inquiries have been received as to why the vote for the Executive at the last Annual Convention has not been published as requested by the Convention. At the March meeting of the Executive the matter was taken up, and an estimate showed that the cost of printing the statement would be \$40. The minutes of the meeting state:

"The Executive thought that in view of the financial situation and also the opinion of Mr. Froese that this particular vote was not so good a representation of the method of proportional representation as the vote which was put out in pamphlet form two years ago, that action in printing this be deferred for the time being."

The statement consists largely of elaborate tables of figures which could not be printed in "The U.F.A."

QUALITY OF CREAM IMPROVED

The following explanation was given by the Provincial Dairy Commissioner to a Local which had forwarded through Central Office a resolution requesting that cream graders be employed in all creameries in the Province:

"Early in May last the Department of Agriculture placed Provincial cream graders at forty-three of the creameries in Alberta. The primary duty of the graders was to classify according to the Provincial grade standards the cream brought into the creameries by the producers."

"At the request of the creamery operators, arrangements will be made to have the Provincial cream graders make their check tests of 1% to 10% of the samples of cream tested by the creameries each day during the shipping winter. Owing to the greatly reduced volume of cream production, it is considered advisable to put the cream grading service upon a winter basis, giving part time service only in a number of local creameries. This is for the purpose of keeping the cost of the service within practicable limits."

"It will interest you to learn that under this year's system of cream marketing, there has been a very marked improvement in the quality and market value of a large percentage of our creamery butter."

"With very few exceptions the cream producers have accepted the new order of things in a spirit of co-operation and the results of the season's work should be encouraging to them from a marketing and general development point of view."

NEW RATES ON CREAM

The Board of Railway Commissioners has established a new rate of express charges on three-gallon can cream shipments, amounting to \$3 1-3 per cent. of the rate for five-gallon cans, the previous minimum. This rate will apply to shipments on all railways in Alberta.

The schedule is as follows: up to 35 miles, 15 cents; 35 to 50 miles, 18 cents; 50 to 75 miles, 22 cents; 75 to 100 miles, 26 cents; and 8 cents for every additional fifty miles. Cans must be not more than 8 inches high, not less than 10 1/2 inches in diameter at the base, and must be plainly marked to show their capacity.

POTATOES STORED IN TRANSIT

Carload shipments of potatoes, consigned via C.P.R. from any Alberta point to stations east of Fort William or in the United States, may be stored for not more than six months in Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, or Winnipeg, at an additional charge of four cents per hundred pounds for terminal service at storage point. The carload minimum is 45,000 pounds, and the

SEND IN RESOLUTIONS BEFORE DECEMBER 1st

Resolutions passed by district and constituency conventions, for presentation to the Annual Convention, received by Central Office not later than December 1st, will be circulated to the Locals in accordance with the Constitution.

storage point must be in direct line of transit. This regulation became effective September 15th for shipments to Canadian points, and on October 15th for shipments to the U.S., according to a letter from A. T. McKean, division freight agent, Calgary.

SHIP EIGHTEEN CARLOADS CATTLE

The Livestock Shipping Association organized by the Owa's Eye Local and neighboring Locals has shipped, since August 28th, eighteen carloads of cattle, hogs and sheep. Seventeen carloads of stock are now awaiting shipment, on account of shortage of cars.

Cattle are consigned by the association from several stations, and it is believed that previous efforts in this direction were less successful because too small a territory was included. The association is making steady progress, and has already saved a considerable sum for its members.

SHEEP GRAZING

A resolution passed recently by the Brooks U. F. A. Local urges the reduction of the number of head of sheep to be run on the range in closed areas, by any person or corporation holding leased land, to 500. In the event of its being considered advisable to provide range grazing more extensively for sheep belonging to leasers of land in closed areas, Brooks Local favors the setting apart of a separate defined area for this purpose. The resolution suggests that resident owners of land be allowed to graze sheep on the range in such areas, but that similar rights should not be extended to leasers of land.

U. F. A. CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY

The U. F. A. Co-operative Grocery in Olds has just completed its first year in operation, and is moving into a larger store centrally located. The new store is steam heated, electrically lighted, and contains a ladies' rest room. The Co-operative Grocery, which began business on a capital of \$3,000, during its first year sold \$100,000 worth of groceries. It has done a cash business, settled all accounts weekly, and has turned its working capital completely every ten days.

HAVE YOU GOT YOUR BUTTON?

Some may ask "Why should we wear a button? We all know that we belong to the U.F.A." That is true, but in your daily life you meet other farmers who perhaps do not belong to the Organization. The button is a sign that you belong to an organized body of farm people endeavoring by united effort to improve the conditions of rural life in this Province. It is an invitation to the unorgan-

ized farmer to join the great fight for a better and fuller rural life.

This small emblem of membership in a great organization such as ours is more powerful than most people realize. Its work is perhaps silent, but very effective.

These buttons can be had for the small sum of 25 cents. See that you have yours in your coat. Either pin or stud can be had from Central Office. Order through your secretary.

PAYING OLD DEBTS

In a letter to Central Office, John Ropson, secretary of Bellis Local, says that he is going out to work in the coal mines for a couple of months, "to pay some of my old debts," and adds, "This is a good miners' organization. They strike, and they get results, not like farmers selling their grain at a quarter of the price. We are too slow."

ANNUAL REPORT AND YEAR BOOK

The Annual Report and Year Book of the United Farmers of Alberta contains 160 pages of informative matter concerning the organization. The reports of the various U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. committees—Educational, Labor, Wheat Marketing, Chilled Meat, Legislative, Marketing, Health, and Social Service—as well as the annual reports of the officers of the association could be made the basis of discussion in Local programs.

CONSTITUTIONS IN FRENCH

Copies of the Constitution and By-Laws of the U. F. A., printed in French, with the amendments of the last Annual Convention, may be obtained, free of charge, from Central Office. Every Local where there are French speaking farmers in the district should have a number of these Constitutions for their use.

KILLAM DISTRICT ASSOCIATION

With the object of stimulating interest in U.F.A. Locals and of assisting in co-operative commercial enterprises, the Killam U.F.A. District Association was organized, and meets in Killam. G. W. Gaudin was elected president, and D. H. Wilson secretary. The following Locals constitute the association—Killam, Poplar Park, Asquith, Pincroft, Prairie Park, Creer, and Willow Hollow.

The sum of \$45 was realized by a box social and dance given by the Sunnyside Local, and was devoted to the assistance of a family of new settlers, who had suffered from severe illness.

SESSION OF ALBERTA ASSEMBLY POSTPONED

Owing to the probability that Premier Greenfield and Mr. Greenlee may be in conference with the Dominion Government at Ottawa for some considerable time upon the subject of the natural resources, the opening of the session of the Alberta Legislature has been postponed. The opening date was originally announced as December 7th. The session will not now meet until January 2nd.

November Bulletin

Issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture

NOTE: This is the fourth of a series of monthly bulletins to give timely information of value to farmers

Root Vegetable Grades

ROOT VEGETABLES ACT

The following shall be the grade list—

POTATOES offered for sale in Canada—Canada A, Canada B, Canada C.

ONIONS offered for sale in Canada—Fancy, Choice, Standard, Bidders, Sample.

ALL POTATOES, ONIONS, ARTICHOKES, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS and TURNIPS shall be sold by weight.

Cow Testing

Write to the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for blank record forms and full instructions and literature on dairy herd improvement. There is no charge for forms.

Imported Nursery Stock

Importers should note that they are required to notify the

Dominion Entomologist promptly of all orders placed for nursery stock subject to inspection, according to regulations under Destructive Insect and Pest Act.

Wintering Brood Mares and Colts

Animals going into winter quarters in good condition are half wintered—particularly brood mares and colts. They should be stabled every night from now on. Protect the mare and keep the colt growing, if results are wanted.

Import Egg Regulations

On October 1st, regulations become effective governing inspection at point of entry of all eggs imported into Canada in lots of ten cases or more.

Graded Eggs

Consumers may be assured of eggs of prime quality only by buying by grade. Canadian standard grades are being brought to the attention of consumers through newspaper advertising.

Christmas Cattle Market

Three to four weeks' additional feeding on excellent fodder, combined with a liberal grade ration, will put most stock of good type in first-

class condition for the Christmas trade and return an increased profit per pound of gain.

"Canada Approved"

In buying meat and meat food products, look for the "Canada Approved" stamp. It is the consumer's only safeguard. Also, purchase Canada Poultry and Vegetables according to recognized quality marks: Fancy Quality, Choice Quality, Standard Quality, and Second Quality.

Housing Poultry

Careful attention to housing and feeding of poultry during the early winter months will determine the profits from the flock for the whole winter period when demand is heaviest and prices highest.

Valuable publications by the Experimental Station on poultry-keeping in its different phases will be found in the following list of publications.

Seasonable Publications

Principles of Poultry House Construction.

Preparing Poultry Flocks for Market.

Poultry-Keeping in Town and Country.

The Farm Flock.

Crate Feeding.

The Root Vegetable Act, 1917.

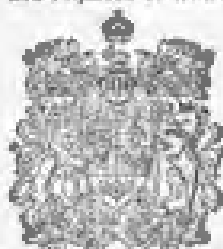
Keeping Dairy Herd Records.

Meat Breeding and Rearing of Cattle.

These publications are sent free.

Send applications, postage free, to

Publications Branch
Dominion Department of Agriculture
Ottawa.



BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

FARMERS AND OTHER SHIPPERS OF GRAIN

desiring information as to whether the parties to whom they intend delivering their grain have applied for a license and furnished a bond or not, or any other information, are requested to inquire by wire or mail from the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada at Fort William, Ontario.

All inquiries will be given prompt attention and fullest information available will be furnished.

By ORDER OF THE BOARD

Fort William, Ont.

Sept. 24th, 1922.

E. Schuchman, Secy.

Secretary.

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Continuous Daily Quotations
over our Private Wire to all
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The U.F.W.A. and Juniors

A LETTER TO THE JUNIORS FROM MRS. FRASER

To Junior Members:

On account of financial conditions and the shortage of funds in the organization, your Directors as well as your Convenor will be unable to visit Locals and do the work they had planned to do. I have had many letters inviting me to Locals, which I have been compelled to answer in the negative.

There is nothing I would like better than to be able to visit Locals in various parts of the Province, gaining thereby ideas of difficulties in the different localities and how they are being overcome, and carrying this information to other Locals. But it has been impossible. Out of my disappointment the idea has come to me that perhaps each Local having to depend entirely upon itself will make the individual members stronger. The mother who does everything for the child makes her child a weakling; the teacher who does the thinking for the pupil, instead of teaching him how to reason and think for himself, makes that pupil a failure. So, possibly, if the U.F.A. had the funds, we might help you too much over the hard places and you would not be developing yourselves.

But, Juniors, do not be discouraged if you feel separated from the rest of the organization, but determine to develop your own talent. Go in a body and organize Locals in neighboring districts and then have an interchange of meetings. Heretofore we depended upon our purses, but they have failed us, so let us now depend upon and use our heads, and see if we can not only keep up, but increase our membership.

I will be glad to hear of the work being done by any Local and to give any assistance possible. Your Secretary will do the same. Do not forget to write to your Director. He will be just as disappointed at not being able to visit you and do all the work he had planned to do, as you will be not to have him.

Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser,
Convenor Young People's Work.

A SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR U.F.W.A. LOCALS

The following program is submitted only as a suggestion. Each Local will have its own interests, which should find their place in the Local program.

The subjects suggested will, in many cases, be found too numerous for the time devoted to one meeting. This arrangement was adopted purposely, since many Locals hold two meetings in each month. In this case, the program may be split up to provide material for each meeting. No provision has been made for joint meetings with the U.F.A., but in arranging the program to suit local needs, these joint meetings should not be forgotten. The closer the co-operation between the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, the better for both sections.

Musical items, recitations, and community singing are the condiments of the program. A survey of your community's talent will supply these.

January

Community Improvement Contest.—Each member to come prepared to suggest one community improvement which the

In this issue Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Convenor of Young People's Work, suggests to Junior Locals a plan for the development of their own organizing talent by members of Junior Locals. Mrs. Fraser also describes recent meetings of three very enthusiastic Locals of the U.F.W.A. Miss J. R. Kidd, Provincial Secretary of the U.F.W.A., submits a suggestive program for the first six months of 1933 which will prove of great assistance to the Locals.

Local can undertake during the year. She should be prepared, if requested, to give a five minutes' talk on "Why the Improvement is Necessary; What Advantage It Would Insure; and the Best Method of Accomplishing It." Prize to be awarded for the best suggestion. The prize winner to be decided by the members in attendance. Discussion as to whether the Local should undertake the accomplishment of one or more of the improvements suggested, as an objective for the year's work.

Appointment of convenors of committees as recommended by the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Explanation by chairman of the method by which work through these committees is carried on.

Appointment of parliamentarian to make a critique from time to time on the way in which rules of order are followed, direct the progress of the Local in parliamentary procedure, etc.

February

Fifteen minutes' talk or paper on "Current Events."

Report of Delegates to Annual Convention.

Paper—"Sanitation in the Farm Home."

Discussion—"Six Best Periodicals for the Farm Home." Is it possible to form a magazine exchange in connection with the Local? Suggestions for its operation.

March

Fifteen minutes' talk or paper on "Current Events."

Paper or address by the teacher—"How Can the Local Assist the School?"

Discussion—"How Much Have We a Reasonable Right to Expect from the Teacher?" What attitude shall the parent show to the teacher and her work in the presence of the child? If we have a complaint, how ought we to deal with it?

April

Fifteen minutes' talk or paper on "Current Events."

Discussion of plans for Mother's Day Service, second Sunday in May.

Paper—"History of Women's Struggle for the Franchise." What does the privilege of the franchise mean to us? How can we best fulfill our obligations of citizenship?

Discussion—What is our responsibility in regard to the municipal government? Improvements which should be undertaken by the municipality.

May

Fifteen minutes' talk or paper on "Current Events."

Discussion of plans for U.F.A. Sunday. Paper—"Our U.F.A. Members of Parliament." The position taken by the

U.F.A. Federal members of Parliament in regard to all important questions. Part I. (Note—Paper to be prepared by two members of the Local. Members to confer on the division of material.)

Discussion—"Beautification of the Farm Home." Flowers which can best withstand drought. Cultivation of flowers in dry seasons.

June

Fifteen minutes' talk or paper on "Current Events."

Plans for Observance of Canada's Future Citizens' Day. See June 13th, 1932, issue of "The U.F.A.", pages 3 and 6.

Paper—Our U.F.A. Members of Parliament, Part II.

Discussion—"Labor Saving Devices in the Farm Home." Is their cost out of proportion to the work they do? Description of the work of machinery of this kind, such as electric lighting system, running water in the home, power washer, vacuum cleaner, electric iron. What is the best method of gradually acquiring these conveniences? Should running water or the electric plant come first?

J. R. KIDD,
Provincial Secretary U.F.W.A.

AN INSPIRATION TO A DIRECTOR

Usually when a Director is invited to speak to a Local, some one touches her on the shoulder and says, "Do give us something to enthuse our members, etc.," and we always try to do just that thing. How would it be if the Locals would say, "Let us have a real good meeting, so as to encourage or inspire our Director?" A little while ago I attended just such a gathering. The McConnell U.F.W.A. invited me to meet the ladies of their Local and three other Locals surrounding them. The school house was well filled with women and children. The moment you entered there seemed to be a feeling of good fellowship. If the women had any differences of opinion, they left them at home. At the close of the meeting lunch was served and a social time was enjoyed. Then the whole-hearted hand-shaking and the meeting was over. I have had very few opportunities of speaking to women alone, but I have never attended a meeting that did me so much good. Why cannot this idea be carried out more generally? It would not be necessary to have a Director in attendance. Use the talent from your own Locals, and I know the getting together occasionally of two or three Locals would mean much to the individual members, as well as to the community. Such gatherings take us away from our own difficulties for a time and brighten us up; they deepen our interest in public questions. And do not forget the secretary of each Local should have her receipt book handy and be on the look out for new members.

Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser.

MILITARISM AND FINANCIAL POLICY

"If anybody resents the dominance of militarism, let him indict the finance-industrial policy which inevitably necessitates militarism."—Public Welfare, a monthly review of contemporary finance and industry.

Saving on Grain Crop

Suggesting that every member of the U.F.A. who had a crop should make a calculation of the increased income which he has received by virtue of the reduction in freight rates, John C. Backley, M.L.A., in a letter to "The U.F.A." has requested publication of the following:

"An incident happened a short time ago which revealed to me my personal indebtedness to support our organization. While speaking to a member who seemed rather dubious about its usefulness, he told me he had threshed 4,000 bushels of wheat. It occurred to me that through the determined efforts of our U.F.A. members at Ottawa, in the fight on the Crop's Next Pans Agreement, they obtained for us 7 cents per bushel saving in our freight, which is all clear profit, thereby making for this particular member no less than \$280. His whole attitude was instantly changed.

"Would it not be a good thing if you would exhort every member who had a crop to make a similar calculation and let the cold figures speak for themselves, and we might go even farther, by compiling a list of the profit accruing to each member of a local, posting it up in the meeting room. The total, I feel confident, would be very interesting, and bring the fact home to our minds that no matter how we sacrifice to keep our organization intact, we will sacrifice far more by allowing it to decline by any laxity on our part."

NATIONAL RAILWAYS MAY BREAK EVEN

The report of the operations of the Canadian National Railways for the first six months of this year showed a deficit for the Canadian Northern, the Intercolonial, and the Transcontinental of approximately eight million dollars, or about half of the deficit for the same period in 1921. The Grand Trunk, on the other hand, showed a surplus of about four million dollars for the same six months, so that the net deficit for the entire national system is about four millions. As the biggest revenue is earned during the last part of the year, when the wheat crop is moved, it is thought possible that at the end of the year the national system, as a whole, may break even.

The Ottawa Journal, an advocate of national ownership of railways, predicts that, given good administration, the national railways may from now on be operated at least without loss. The Financial Times, of Montreal, an organ of the financial interests of Eastern Canada, which are closely associated with Wall Street, is, on the other hand, carrying on an aggressive campaign for the return of the National system to private ownership. This paper takes a very gloomy view of the outlook for the National railways so long as they remain Government owned roads.

A committee appointed by the United Farmers of Nova Scotia to consider the matter of co-operative purchasing of supplies has recommended that, as a first step, farmers' clubs be organized in all sections of the Province where they do not already exist. When there are a sufficient number of clubs and farmers' co-operative stores, it is suggested that the salary and other incidental expenses of a purchasing agent can be met by a small commission. The committee recommended that a business be made with such supplies as fertilizer, flour and seed, coal, farm implements and farming.

The Treasure Ship



The *Treasure Ship* (Treasure Ship) Edition of the Birks Year Book—an encyclopaedia of nearly 500 in just one convenient pocket.

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USE IT IN ALL YOUR BAKING

The History of Agriculture

By Ernest A. Brown, B.S.A.

CHAPTER I.

RAWLER UNITED STATES AGRICULTURE

It is not the intention at this time to deal, other than very superficially, with the history of agriculture in the great republic to the south of us. One reason for the omission at present is that the discussion of agricultural experiences in the Provinces of Canada, particularly the older Provinces, will present a picture very similar to that produced by the consideration of the lives of the early farmers in many parts of the United States. The other reason for the omission is because going into detail, particularly about a period antedating the last thirty years, would take up too much space and time for the purpose of these articles. The last thirty years presents another story that may well be given space by itself later on—the organization of technical and practical agriculture, chiefly through the far reaching systems fostered by Federal support.

Raw Material for the Novelist

The story of agriculture in the United States, especially from one particular standpoint, is a most fascinating one, and has been seized upon as material, as background, or as inspiration, for much of the best and of the latest literature written in America. The country is so large, and the experiences of its cosmopolitan members are so varied and running to so many extremes, that the novelist with reasonable vision saw splendid raw material for his stories of the struggles and triumphs, sorrows and joys, of this people. Indeed it is in the best novels that one can most easily find the story of the progress of agriculture in whatever part of the United States concerned.

Now we know that writers may be fanciful or whimsical in their treatment of certain subjects, but it has been laid down as almost axiomatic that the responsible writer, when he comes to write a geographical description, or tell us something of fundamental importance in the evolution of a people or settlement, will be very careful to check up as to the accuracy of his statement, and he will do this no matter how fantastically his characters may be made to perform. For this reason it is often advocated that the young American student can get a reasonably accurate history of his people, and get it in an interesting way, if he be given an opportunity to read the works of some of our best American writers, such as "Evangeline" or "The Covered Wagon," to suggest only two typical agricultural histories available.

Truly Historical Works

What would Longfellow or Howells say to this classification of their efforts? And yet are they not truly historical agriculture, these stories of dramatic and tragic movements on the part of great agricultural peoples? It is a fair recommendation that our school libraries might very well contain a carefully selected group of books dealing with stories founded upon agricultural experiences on our continent. It would be a safe assumption that these books would be much more widely read than a few that

Chapter Nine of Dean Howells' "History of Agriculture" appeared in "The U.F.A." of October 1901. In this issue he begins the dramatic story of the early history of agriculture in the United States.

are found there now. This is meant as constructive criticism.

The progress of agriculture among the peoples that made up the United States can only be studied in sections, and a rough classification is here offered in regard to a basis for selecting a group of books that might depict a certain class of events. The classification is based upon a combination of history and geography as the governing factors. It might be mentioned, in passing, that the plain stories of these groups of peoples are sufficiently fascinating and romantic to preclude much play of the imagination on the part of the writers.

North and South of the "Mason-Dixon Line"

One cannot study the story of the settlement on the Atlantic regions of the United States without making two subdivisions, and these two theatres may well be divided along the historical "Mason-Dixon line." To the north of this line settled a people who were descendants of the Roundheads or Whigs, who helped to make Cromwell's Ironsides famous. To the south of the line settled descendants of the Cavaliers, who lost out in the civil war just referred to. These two strains transferred all the good and all the bad qualities and traditions, which had been wont to motivate these parties in the old home, to the new home founded in America. Just a word now about each group.

The progress of agriculture under Puritan settlement, and indeed under Dutch settlement later on in New York, is quite similar to the progress of agriculture in Ontario, for example. The country was covered with heavy forest, and to secure arable land these large trees had to be felled and piled and burned to allow the first crop to be planted among the stumps. The hardwood stumps soon decayed, but the pine stumps presented a more difficult problem. The farms were fenced into small fields by heavy rails; the ground was worked with the standard plow and harrow of the day. The crops were few and also standard, such as potatoes, wheat, barley and oats, along with the common roots and vegetables. Indeed, the farming was English farming, sometimes only slightly modified by unusual conditions. The farm homes for many years were grouped into villages, indicating, as one writer said, "The absence of law, and the infancy of agriculture."

True, there were many individual homes on the frontier, but the owners ran the usual risks of a primitive country. The system of farming adopted was not always suited to American conditions, and indeed it took vigorous reclamation efforts, in later years, to reconstruct the depleted and stony farms of old New England into going concerns. Merely as a suggestion, one might call attention to some of the books of Putnam Cooper

for fairly safe descriptions of the farm practices of the early New Englanders. "The Pioneer" describes the early settlements in New England; "The Chain Bearers" tells the story of the systematic settlement of the Dutch colonies. Earlier than these in story is another book by the same author which is now very seldom seen in print, "The Wept of Wish-Ton-Wish," which tells even more dramatically the story of the very early settlement of these early days.

Farming by Slave Labor

The English settlement in Virginia, and other points south, has a story all its own. As has been pointed out the settlers were of a different class from those further north. Then, too, it must be remembered that the climate was quite different, and a different type of crops flourished; and latterly, but by no means of least importance, these people drifted into a system of farming which depended upon slaves and indentured convicts, or perhaps prisoners would be a kinder term. To this part of the United States in the earliest days was transferred a part of the English aristocracy, the younger sons it may have been, with all the likeable and regrettable characteristics ascribed to this class. Be that as it may, these people wished to figure as large land-owners, and indeed did so figure to the greater extent, and maintained a social status that was said at times to vie with that of London.

The crops most characteristic of this south area were tobacco, cotton and hemp. We know the story of the negro slave, and of the problem always before the people of the United States because of his introduction into that country; what is not known so well is the fact that a large part of the more responsible labor, around Jamestown for instance, was performed by men who came out as convicts, but who were really nothing more reprehensible than political or military prisoners. The Scotch rebellions of 1715 and 1745 sent a large number of men to these settlements. For the most part these people and their descendants made good citizens when they had the opportunity. The great calamity came with the Civil War. With the removal of free labor, and the death of so many young men, the tilled land fell into neglect, and much of it was badly injured through erosion.

Realistic Picture

Here again the agricultural class of an earlier day made necessary gigantic schemes of reclamation. Thackeray's "Virginians" gives a very realistic picture not only of the lives of the English colonist of the early days, but also his relationship with his relatives in the homeland. Our young people may find this book rather cumbersome, but no one can read "Henry Esmond," by the same writer, without being interested in this sequel. There are three very readable books written by Mary Johnston, "Prisoners of Hope," "To Have and to Hold," and "Audrey," which describe the lives of the early Southerners in a manner not easily imitated.

A Picturesque Settlement

Another picturesque sectional settlement is that of the Spanish on the Western coast. Any one who has visited the

sides of the old Indian settlements along the Pacific slopes cannot but be improved with the vast work done by the Spanish processes in that land. So it goes. Their religion was, generally, a religious and not religious and educational centers cannot be long in existence without the manifestation of the powerful art of agriculture. The Spaniards had among them trained botanists and other scientists who are left in many extensive and diversified parts of the resources of this West. The ancient mission of Monterey, situated on the picturesque old bay of the same name Santa Barbara was another not less one. The agricultural practices were chiefly for the purpose of local supplies but special interest might be made of the principle given on past to the cultivation of fruits, for which it was seen that the place and climate were adapted.

The Spaniards had the country pretty much to themselves, until the discovery of gold was brought a great rush of men from the eastern part of the continent, which was called overland as caused by the coast. The spirit of the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49' had infused a more aggressive spirit of action upon the people in general but for the most part never went. It is true that the descendants in other parts are having a fight on their hands to hold their own with the present day, but they are a modern lot.

The First Maple Days
With the men of 18 and 50 came many others of the type of first bluffs and Mark Twain. They saw a part of the future which had to do with maple. Here and there here or will be found reference to agricultural practices but the future agriculture must be seen in the landscape in both fields, days disappear so that the men in the mountains themselves to growing something were the men who were best off in the year 1900. The writer has noted an old settlement on one of the highest slopes of the Sierras where a little band of men had themselves down to the side of a big gulch and all he had to give. At first the soil in the coniferous plantations and miners. The a later time part of the land which was not that the people were but the people themselves is not a living agricultural center.

The Fourth Phase
The fourth phase of agricultural development in the United States is found in the great work from the Atlantic seaboard westward. The movement from the Pacific coastward, particularly from the story of the great movement toward the land of the west which was ongoing. No attempt can here be made to see the movement over the Alleghenies and the great areas of the western plains, and the old land apparently opposite to the present, the from the old cities and closer to the Rockies, then over the Rockies and on to the Sierras the advance being as definite as the great cities in Nevada speak of Wyoming as back East. These pioneers as they moved westward took with them their farming implements, also their farming practices, so that now whether it be on a Vermont farm or a Utah farm, if we make reasonable allowances for modified environment we find a great many of the same agricultural crops and practices. Reference has been made to "The Covered Wagon" which appeared recently as a serial in "The (Continued on page 12)

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The Management of the HOME BANK, CALGARY, will be pleased to discuss with Farmers all matters of business connected with farming. Call when in Calgary and become acquainted. We can be of service. Your troubles are our troubles.

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APPLES vs. WHEAT

We are in the position to exchange with any "Grain Growers' Local" Apples for a car load of clean Feed Wheat, or No. 1 Feed Oats, lower.

What have you to offer? Samples expected to accompany any offers. Individuals need not apply.

Penticton Co-operative Growers

PENTICTON, B.C.



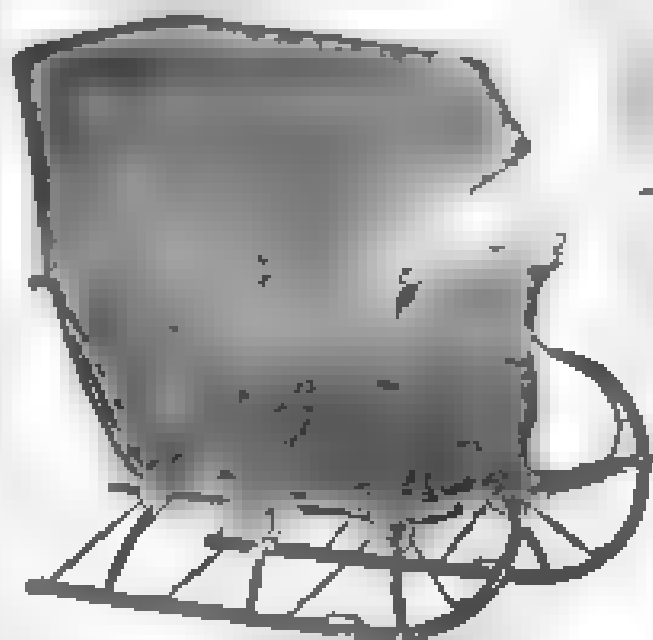
NOTICE
Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta

PLEASE ADVISE ON 1934 for receiving returns for 1933. Returns for 1933 should be sent to the Legislative Assembly and copies to the Auditor on or before 15th day of January 1934.
ADVISORY COUNCIL
114-116 CHIEF of the House

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\$11.00

U.C.G. Special List of Extraordinary
Machinery Bargains

UNITED GRAIN CROWERS

THE I F A MEMBER IN 1932

SERVICE

Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited

HEAD OFFICE: CALGARY

Branch Offices: WINNIPEG, MAN., VANCOUVER, B.C.

JOHN W. F. L. 1932

President and Managing Director

W. H. HILL

Assistant Manager

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC Railway Company offers to settlers, from lands in Western Canada, for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry, and for dairying, TWENTY YEARS to pay with small cash payments. Good soil, good climate, good schools. Every homestead given homestead money on settling a farm. Write for our free literature.

Department of Natural Resources

C. P. R.

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Calgary, Alberta

SHIP YOUR FURS TO US

and receive More

HIGHEST MARKET VALUE

Hudson's Bay Company

Quoted Offer

Estimate, etc.

BLACK LEG

100% PROTECTIVE FOR LIFE

FOR THE FUR

FOR THE FUR

FOR THE FUR

The Furrier's Laboratory

100% PROTECTIVE FOR LIFE

100% PROTECTIVE FOR LIFE

Ship Tomorrow!

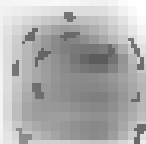
**A message from the special
issue**

Prices are better than for days. You have been holding off for the market.

The Long Distance Message comes. You act at once and ship your fat stock.

The other fellow acts so quickly in response to your Long Distance Call. It is an important message.

The Service is Yours.
Are you making full use of it?



Cast Members	Flourishing Period
Jackie	1940s
Bette	1950s
Barbara	1960s

1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2778-2779-2780-2781-2782-2783-2784-2785-2786-2787-2788-2789-2790-2791-2792-2793-2794-2795-2796-2797-2798-2799-2800-2801-2802-2803-2804-2805-2806-2807-2808-2809-2810-2811-2812-2813-2814-2815

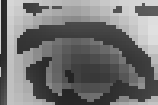
Walter Machinery Ltd

1. **Identify the main idea of the passage.**
 2. **Identify the supporting details.**
 3. **Identify the author's purpose.**
 4. **Identify the author's tone.**
 5. **Identify the author's bias.**
 6. **Identify the author's point of view.**
 7. **Identify the author's audience.**
 8. **Identify the author's style.**
 9. **Identify the author's structure.**
 10. **Identify the author's language.**

The Corona Hotel

“**우리가, 이젠**”은 **김민준** 감독의 **다들 물어봐**이다.

Abstract



"Take It From Me"

Said the Philosopher

$\frac{1}{2} \pi$ (the angle between the two lines) is $\frac{1}{2} \pi$. The lines are perpendicular.

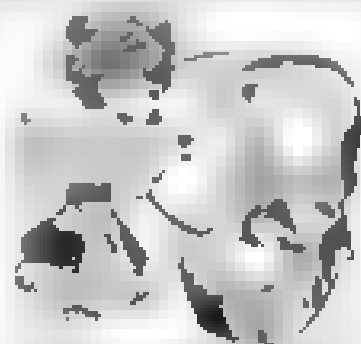
EDMONTON BEER

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The present type of identity is both different from previous types of identity as well as from the traditional type of identity which was based on the concept of self.

The Edmonton Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.
EDMONTON ALBERTA

WANT BETTER BREAD?
USE WHITE STAR YEAST CAKES



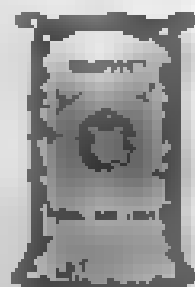
Have you given
HER that Ring yet?

The purpose of the present study was to determine the effect of the use of a computer program on the learning of the English language.

4. many (dis)advantages: but the
 1. still up-

J. L. CHANCEY LTD

Journal of Management Inquiry 14(4) 439-454



Repeat Floor of a Floor (Floor) is always 0 even
if the floor is the ground floor.

ROYAL ROSEBURY F.C.

FROM: 11 NOV 88
SUBJ: ELIASETH DEFECTION

MECHANISMS

LEAVE IT FOR THE MUSEUM

2019年11月 第11卷第11期 中国农村经济 11



Member's Report on Sessional Indemnity

While as complete publicity as the limits of space would permit has been given to the various resolutions on the subject of the sessional indemnity which have been received by "The U.F.A.", only one statement on this subject by a member of the Alberta Legislature has been published. The report printed on this page deals with the matter of the indemnity paid for the special session in July, and also with the services given by a member to his constituents.

In his report to the Biannual U.F.A. Provincial Constitution convention, on Oct. 26, A. B. Chaywood, M.L.A. for the constituency, said in part:

"I believe that to-day is the day that the members should do the talking, and not the members."

"Inasmuch as the papers have taken great exception to the so-called 'indemnity deal' and have given it a great amount of space and what one would think was a very thorough discussion, I will deal briefly with the question of service and indemnity."

"First of all I wish to express my appreciation that some of the Locals in my constituency rushed in the press with a resolution condemning both the Government and myself for our action and impeding the views of members to me. But either through confidence in the Government or through a sense of fair play they have waited to take it up with me here at the proper time and proper place. And in consequence I want to have the fullest discussion to-day, with all the facts, so that we can have a complete understanding between us, which is a solid foundation for us to build upon."

Diary of Duties

"In taking office a year ago I did so with the understanding that a different kind of service was required than that which we had been getting in the past. I have tried to give the service that I thought was wanted, and if I have done so rightly giving your wisdom now is the time to find it out. At the beginning of this year I started a diary for my own information, and from that diary I quote the following information as to my duties:

Local meetings	25
M.L.A. meetings	5
Days' inspection roads, bridges, etc.	20
District Association meetings	2
Executive meetings	5
8 trips to Edmonton days (inclu- ding 2 sessions)	104
	161

Out of pocket expenses away from home

"I have received and answered over four hundred letters in the first ten months of this year, more of which have required several hours gathering the needed information."

"It does not take any great stretch of imagination, considering the time away from home, the correspondence at home, together with the necessary study properly to fulfil the duties, to call this a full time job. And one does not need to take a bank calendar and cross off the holidays either."

The Special Session

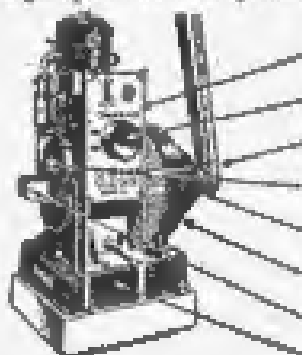
"The Legislative Act of Alberta provides that a sessional indemnity of \$2000 be paid for each and every session. Up until the special session last summer the full indemnity has always been taken in Alberta. One session of ten days in 1931 drew the full indemnity, which at that time was \$1000. The former members had the feeling that this was unfair, and in consequence a bill was introduced cutting it to \$500 for that special session. We all felt that this was a very moderate sum and that we were doing the fair and square thing by our constituents. On the floor of the house Capt. Pearson, of Calgary, moved that it be increased from \$500 to \$1000, which was the same that the Saskatchewan Legislature had just voted for the same sort of a session. This carried by the farmers dividing and the Liberals voting with for the amendment. One can hardly blame the Liberals for so, for it was an ideal situation. They got the money and the farmers got the blame. But even in voting that the increase the members felt that they were amply justified, knowing the service that they were trying to give and the expense that they had to meet continually. Personally, I feel that we have violated no



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Eight Special Features of the C.G.E. Home Light and Power Unit



1. Specially designed control switch, insuring simplicity of operation.
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GOOD WHOLESOME BEER

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And why not use the best?

"CALGARY BEER"

The Calgary Brewing & Malting Company Ltd.

Send Your Broken Glasses Here

Send the pieces. Let us examine your eyes for new glasses. If interested in Glasses, Field Glasses, Microscopes or Artificial Eyes, write us. Open 15, ALBERTA OPTICAL Co. Ltd. 100 Fourth Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

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Winkler, Hugh C. Macdonald, Harold
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Collinson, S. W. Field, K.C., J. Mac-
donald, W. D. Craig, and J. D. G.
McDonald
Ninth Floor, McLeod Bldg., Edmonton

W. H. SELLAR,

Barrister and Solicitor
2704 8TH AVENUE W., CALGARY
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Audit Systems Investigations
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Phone M5779
Edmonton - 210 McLeod Bldg.
Phone 5779

trust, and have we put an exaggerated value upon our services.

The Connecting Link

"There is a great deal of useful work that a member can do. He is the connecting link between the Government at Edmonton and the people at home. He can take information via phone. He can and many people will take advantage of Government service. He can advise the departments of Government about the spending of money locally, so as to get the best results. And above all, he can keep himself thoroughly informed on the needs of the people so that the laws will be sympathetic to their best interests.

"In your discussion don't hesitate to ask for more information or freely to express your ideas and opinions, for it is the discussion that will count and help to improve conditions rather than the opinions that you uttered here and express in other places."

APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF

Until the beginning of December, when E. A. Froom and his staff will move to headquarters, applications from northern farmers for assistance in arranging their financial affairs will be dealt with in Calgary. A number of applications have been received since the government's offer to mediate between farmers and their creditors was announced, and some applications are being handled by the staff which was organized, under Mr. Froom, at Northern Alberta Relief Work.

SHOULD BE LIFTED

Announcement has been made by Hon. W. D. McPherson of the terms of the agreement entered into with the British Columbia under which the cattle embargo was ended. The old text of the agreement has not yet been received, but the following is the substance of the declaration received by press:

Cattle not subject to branding are subject to three days' quarantine before shipment, only shipment to Yukon, and must be accompanied by certificate of health before leaving point of shipment.

Cattle capable of spreading are subject to the long-term quarantine, and in addition must be tested in the laboratory within one month of shipment.

The three days' quarantine may be observed either at initial point of shipment, in all transit, or at point of second destination, at the option of the shipper.

Reciprocal terms in case of the features of the agreement.

Agreements for the agreement, which was under discussion with the Lloyd George Government, have been submitted by the new British Government. The terms quoted above are subject to the approval of the British Parliament.

L. & N.W. FREIGHT RATES

The statement is made by Hon. V. W. Smith, Provincial Minister of Railways, that the 20,000 minimum on carloads of logs on the Laramie and Northwestern Railway has been reduced to 10,000. Unusually steep discounts in the operation of this line have to be met partly from the general funds, the Minister said, and for this reason the general scale of freight charges is based on the medium scale. Livestock rates, however, are more likely to be made less than the mountain scale.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

A resolution was passed by the Lloyd George Local recently affirming the confidence of the Local in the Provincial Government and their integrity. The resolution declares that there has been too much controversy on the assembly question, and points out that a bill for the services of ninety professional men for five days' time would amount to more than \$200. It suggests that a stated salary should be paid to members of the Legislature for their services during the year.

GOT REDUCTION IN COAL PRICE

Rolling Green Local, after some discussion at a recent meeting on the subject of the seasonal indemnity, passed a vote of confidence in their member of the Legislature, and declared their opinion that members should be paid enough salary to devote their whole time to their public work. This Local are making arrangements to buy their winter supplies of staple goods co-operatively, and have secured a reduction of 10 cents per ton in the price of coal for their members.

OPPOSE IMMIGRATION SCHEME

Directors of the last Edmonton U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association at a recent meeting passed the following resolution on the subject of immigration:—
"Whereas we believe that the occupation of our vacant lands by prosperous settlers is

most desirable, a prosperous settler being the best immigration agent, and whereas we must acknowledge the financial burdens of this land industry are such that it is impossible for farmers to continue to carry on under existing conditions, we therefore wish to hold out the fully of any immigration policy until the financial burdens are removed, because, let every large influx of settlers would tend to intensify for those already on the land the conditions now existing and, last, we consider it a gross injustice to those who may be induced to come."

ASK SPECIAL CONVENTION

The Moyerton Local No. 124 have requested publication of the following resolution, passed at a recent meeting:

"Whereas, the indemnity voted by the Alberta Legislature for its special session dealing with the Wheat Board has been considered by the press and by a considerable portion of the public as unwarranted, and has even been called graft and a plundering of the Treasury by some, and

"Whereas, the action of the Hon. Mr. Froom in the returning of the full indemnity would seem to indicate that there may be some grounds for the charge, and

"Whereas, the U.F.A. must accept the responsibility for the action of its representatives in the Legislature,

"Be it therefore resolved that this Local request the calling of a special convention of the Alberta Provincial Political Association to consider the action of our representative in the matter of this indemnity, to endorse his action if it be that we find ourselves in agreement therewith, or instruct him to hand back a portion of the indemnity should the convention so decide, and to take our responsibility as a democratic unit. We further require the convention to consider a recommendation to the Legislature calling for a fixed annual salary for our representatives, instead of a seasonal indemnity, and thus make a rejection of this trouble impossible."

U.F.A. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

The U.F.A. maintains a Legal Department designed to give advice on points of law for the benefit of U.F.A. members. All inquiries must be forwarded through the Secretary of a U.F.A. Local, accompanied by the regular fee charged by the Legal Department, inquiries cannot be answered when forwarded by individual members or when unaccompanied by the fee.

In this column from time to time will be published a selection of those inquiries and the replies of the Legal Department, which, in the opinion of the Editor, are of such general character as to be of value to our members as a whole.

INCORPORATION OF LOCAL

Question: In order to erect and shed for some, will it be necessary for our Local to incorporate? And if so, what form of incorporation would be best?

Answer: If you intend to operate your scales as a business or for profit, it would be necessary to incorporate under the Joint Stock Companies Act. On the other hand, if you simply wish to hold property for community purposes and operate the scales not for profit but for such community purposes, it will be sufficient for you to incorporate under the Beneficial and Other Societies Act, the expense of which is much less than that involved in incorporating for business.

A number of Locals have incorporated under the Beneficial and Other Societies Act for the purpose of holding property for other than commercial purposes such as community halls, etc., and the total expense involved in such procedure, including remuneration, is not more than from \$15 to \$25. This enables the Local to hold land, which they could not otherwise do. It enables them to buy, sell, transfer or mortgage or otherwise deal with land which is for the purposes of the organization and not for profit. We presume your Local intend to hold property on which the scales are situated and in order to hold such land it will be necessary to be incorporated.

If, however, you simply intend to use some property of a friend on which you would erect such scales for the use of your members, and for which no charge would be made, it would not be necessary to become incorporated.

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